

EXHIBIT C

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M

μ [mu, 12th letter of the G. alphabet] Symbol for micro-(2); micron; dynamic viscosity.

$\mu\mu$ Symbol for micromicro.

μm Symbol for micrometer.

M 1. Symbol for mega-; morgan; moles per liter (also written *M* or M); myopia or myopic. 2. Symbol for a blood factor. See MNSs blood group, Blood Groups appendix.

M. Abbreviation for *L. misce*, mix.

M_r Symbol for molecular weight ratio.

M Symbol for moles per liter (also written *M* or M).

m Symbol for meter; milli-; minim.

m- Abbreviation for *meta*- (3).

m μ Symbol for millimicron.

MA Abbreviation for mental age.

ma Abbreviation for millampere.

MAA Abbreviation for macroaggregated albumin.

MAC Abbreviation for minimal alveolar (anesthetic) concentration.

Mac- For proper names beginning thus, see also *Mc-*.

Macaca (mă-kah'kă) [Pg. *macaco*, monkey]. A large genus of Old World monkeys (family Cercopithecidae) that includes the macaque and rhesus monkeys, and the barbary apes. *M. mulatta*, the rhesus monkey, is used as a research animal.

macaque (mă-kahk') [Fr.]. See *Macaca*.

Macchiavello's stain. See under stain.

MacConkey, Alfred T., British bacteriologist, 1861–1931. See *M. agar*.

Mace, MACE Acronym for methylchloroform 2-chloracetophenone (the classical lacrimator) in a light petroleum dispersant and a pressurized propellant.

macerate (mas'er-āt) [see maceration]. To soften by steeping or soaking.

maceration (mas'er-ā-shūn) [L. *macero*, pp. -atus, to soften by soaking]. 1. Softening by the action of a liquid. 2. Softening of tissues after death by nonputrefactive (sterile) autolysis; seen especially in the stillborn, with bullous separation of the epidermis.

Macewen, Sir William, Scottish surgeon, 1848–1924. See *M.'s sign, symptom, triangle*.

Mach, Ernst, Austrian scientist, 1838–1916. See *M.'s band, M. number*.

Machado-Guerreiro test. See under test.

Machado-Joseph disease. Surnames of two families studied in major descriptions of the disease. See under disease.

Mache, Heinrich, Austrian physicist, *1876. See *M. unit*.

machine (mă-shēn') [L. *machina*, contrivance]. Any mechanical apparatus or device.

anesthesia m., equipment used for inhalation anesthesia, including flowmeters, vaporizers, and sources of compressed gases, but not including the anesthetic circuit or mechanisms for elimination of carbon dioxide.

heart-lung m., a device incorporating a blood pump (artificial heart) and a blood oxygenator (artificial lung) to provide extracorporeal circulation and oxygenation of the blood during cardiac surgery.

panoramic rotating m., an x-ray machine using a reciprocating motion of the tube and extraoral film to produce radiographs of all the teeth and surrounding structures.

Macintosh, Charles, Scottish chemist, 1766–1843. See *M. blockers*.

Mackay, R. Stuart, U.S. physicist, *1924. See *M.-Marg tonometer*.

Mackenrodt, Alwin K., German gynecologist, 1859–1925. See *M.'s incision, ligaments*.

Mackenzie, Sir James, Scottish physician practicing in London, 1853–1925. See *M.'s polygraph*.

Mackenzie, Richard J., Scottish surgeon, 1821–1854. See *M.'s amputation*.

MacLachlan, E.A. See *Lowe-Terrey-M. syndrome*.

Macleod, Roderick, Scottish physician, 1795–1852. See *M.'s rheumatism*.

MacLeod, William Mathieson, British physician, 1911–1977. See *M.'s syndrome*.

maclurin (mă-klür'in) [C.I. 75240]. A natural dye associated with morin and derived from fustic; used to dye fabrics with various metal mordants. It turns deep green on addition of ferric chloride.

MacNeal, Ward J., U.S. bacteriologist, 1881–1946. See *M.'s tetrachrome blood stain*. Novy and *M.'s blood agar*.

macr-. See *macro-*.

Macracanthorhynchus (mak'ră-kan-thō-ring'küs) [macro- + G. *akantha*, thorn, + *rhynchos*, snout]. A genus of giant thorny-headed worms (class Acanthocephala).

M. hirudinaceus, the giant thorny-headed worm of the pig, approximately the size of the giant roundworm (*Ascaris*); it inhabits the intestinal tract where nodules develop at the site of penetration of the spiny proboscis of each worm; it has occasionally been reported in man; transmission is by ingestion of infected insects, frequently dung beetles or cockroaches that have fed on feces of infected pigs containing viable eggs and have developed the cystacanth stage infective to the vertebrate host, including man.

macrencephaly, macrencephalia (mak'ren-sef'ă-lē, -sē-fă'lē-ă) [macro- + G. *enkephalos*, brain]. Hypertrophy of the brain; the condition of having a large brain.

macro-, macr- [G. *makros*, large]. Combining form meaning large, long. See also *mega-*, *megal-*.

macroadenoma (mak'rō-ad-ē-nō'mă). A pituitary adenoma larger than 10 mm in diameter.

macroamylase (mak'rō-am'i-lās). Descriptive term applied to a form of serum amylase in which the enzyme is present as a complex joined to a globulin; the molecular weight of the enzyme alone is 50,000, whereas that of the complex probably exceeds 160,000; hence, renal excretion of the complex is not appreciable.

macroamylasemia (mak'rō-am'i-lā-sē'mē-ă) [macroamylase + G. *haima*, blood]. A form of hyperamylasemia, in which a portion of serum amylase exists as macroamylase.

macrobacterium (mak'rō-bak-tē'rē-ūm). Megabacterium.

macrobiosis (mak'rō-bi'-ōsis) [macro- + G. *bios*, life]. Longevity.

macrobiote (mak'rō-bi'ōt) [macro- + G. *bios*, life]. An organism that is long-lived.

macrobiotic (mak'rō-bi-ot'ik). 1. Long-lived. 2. Tending to prolong life.

macrobiotics (mak'rō-bi-ot'iks). The study of the prolongation of life.

macroblast (mak'rō-blast) [macro- + G. *blastos*, germ]. A large erythroblast.

macroblepharia (mak'rō-ble-fär'ē-ă) [macro- + G. *blepharon*, eyelid]. A condition characterized by abnormally large eyelids.